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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 554—81st Congress

Chapter 254--2d Session

H. R. 5511

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 554

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT amendment. Amends the Act so as to increase the license fee from \$10 a year to \$15, increases the late-registration penalty from \$15 to \$20, and establishes a special account to be used in the administration of this Act, the farm-produce dumping law, and the Expert Apple and Pear Act.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5511

June 10, 1949	S. 2034 was introduced by Senator Thomas and was referred to the Senate Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).
June 29, 1949	H. R. 5382 was introduced by Rep. Bentsen and was referred to the House Comm. on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
July 6, 1949	H. R. 5511 was introduced by Rep. Cooley and was referred to the House Comm. on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
August 5, 1949	House Committee reported H. R. 5511 with amendments. House Report 1194. Print of the bill as reported.
October 4, 1949	Senate Committee reported S. 2034 without amendment. Senate Report 2034. Print of the bill as reported.
October 17, 1949	S. 2034 passed over in the Senate.
March 6, 1950	H. R. 5511 was passed over in the House.
March 20, 1950	H. R. 5511 was passed over in the House.
April 3, 1950	H. R. 5511 was debated and passed the House as reported.
April 4, 1950	Print of H. R. 5511 as referred to the Senate.
June 8, 1950	Senate debated and passed H. R. 5511 as reported.
June 15, 1950	Approved. Public Law 554.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2034

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 10 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

MR. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
4 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a, and the following), is amended as
5 follows:

6 SEC. 2. Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read
7 as follows:

8 “Any person desiring any such license shall make ap-
9 plication to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation
10 prescribe the information to be contained in such application.

1 Upon the filing of the application, and annually thereafter,
2 the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall be deposited
3 in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, without
4 fiscal-year limitation, to be designated as the 'PACA fund',
5 which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the
6 administration of this Act, the Act to prevent the destruction
7 or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927 (7
8 U. S. C. 491-497), and the Export Apple and Pear Act,
9 approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-589) : *Provided*,
10 That financial statements prescribed by the Director of the
11 Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year, and
12 as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years, shall
13 be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress
14 annually."

15 SEC. 3. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read as
16 follows: "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee
17 the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act,
18 shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle
19 the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or
20 dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or
21 revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
22 of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7
23 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically termi-
24 nate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee
25 has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of

1 paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days
2 before the anniversary date: *Provided further*, That if the
3 annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee
4 may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within
5 thirty days by paying a fee of \$30, which shall be deposited
6 in the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b).”

7 SEC. 4. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as
8 follows:

9 “The Secretary may make such rules, regulations,
10 and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
11 of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or
12 agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or
13 possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision
14 thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint,
15 remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and em-
16 ployees not in conflict with existing law, and make such
17 expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, print-
18 ing, binding, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of refer-
19 ence, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment,
20 travel, and other supplies and expenses, including reporting
21 services, as shall be necessary to the administration of this
22 Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, from the
23 PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b) and any supple-
24 ments to such fund, and as may be appropriated for by
25 Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated,

1 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
2 such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This Act
3 shall not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether
4 State or Federal, dealing with the same subjects as this Act;
5 but it is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full
6 force and effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent
7 herewith or repugnant hereto.”

8 SEC. 5. Add a new provision as follows:

9 “SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations
10 for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations,
11 made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 1 hereof,
12 may be deposited in the PACA fund.”



A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

JUNE 10 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5382

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1949

Mr. BENTSEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
4 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a, and the following), is amended as
5 follows:

6 SEC. 2. Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read
7 as follows:

8 “Any person desiring any such license shall make ap-
9 plication to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regula-
10 tion prescribe the information to be contained in such

1 application. Upon the filing of the application, and an-
2 nually thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which
3 shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as
4 a special fund, without fiscal-year limitation, to be designated
5 as the "PACA fund", which shall be available for all ex-
6 penses necessary to the administration of this Act, the Act
7 to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce,
8 approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), and the
9 Export Apple and Pear Act, approved June 10, 1933
10 (7 U. S. C. 581-589) : *Provided*, That financial statements
11 prescribed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for
12 the last completed fiscal year, and as estimated for the cur-
13 rent and ensuing fiscal years, shall be included in the budget
14 as submitted to the Congress annually."

15 SEC. 3. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read
16 as follows:

17 "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee the
18 Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act, shall
19 issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle the
20 licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or
21 dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or
22 revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
23 of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7 (d)
24 of this Act, but said license shall automatically terminate
25 on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee has

1 been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of paying
2 the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days before the
3 anniversary date: *Provided further*, That if the annual fee
4 is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee may obtain
5 a renewal of that license at any time within thirty days by
6 paying a fee of \$20 which shall be deposited in the PACA
7 fund provided for by section 3 (b)."

8 SEC. 4. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as
9 follows:

10 "The Secretary may make such rules, regulations, and
11 orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
12 of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or
13 agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District,
14 or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision
15 thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint,
16 remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and
17 employees not in conflict with existing law, and make such
18 expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia;
19 printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, law books, books
20 of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equip-
21 ment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including
22 reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administra-
23 tion of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
24 from the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b) and
25 any supplements to such fund, and as may be appropriated

1 for by Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be
2 appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other-
3 wise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such
4 purposes. This Act shall not abrogate nor nullify any other
5 statute, whether State or Federal, dealing with the same
6 subjects as this Act; but it is intended that all such statutes
7 shall remain in full force and effect except insofar only as
8 they are inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto.”

9 SEC. 5. Add a new provision as follows:

10 “SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations
11 for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropria-
12 tions, made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 1
13 hereof, may be deposited in the PACA fund.”

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5382

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable
Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating
to practices in the marketing of perish-
able agricultural commodities.

By Mr. BENTSEN

JUNE 29, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5511

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 6, 1949

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
4 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a and the following), is amended as
5 follows:

6 Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read as fol-
7 lows:

8 “Any person desiring any such license shall make appli-
9 cation to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation
10 prescribe the information to be contained in such appli-

1 cation. Upon the filing of the application, and annually
2 thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall
3 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a spe-
4 cial fund, without fiscal year limitation, to be designated as
5 the 'PACA fund', which shall be available for all expenses
6 necessary to the administration of this Act, the Act to pre-
7 vent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, approved
8 March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), and the export apple
9 and pear act, approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-
10 589) : *Provided*, That financial statements prescribed by the
11 Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the last completed
12 fiscal year, and as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal
13 years, shall be included in the budget as submitted to the
14 Congress annually."

15 SEC. 2. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read
16 as follows: "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed
17 fee the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act,
18 shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle
19 the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or
20 dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or re-
21 voked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
22 of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7
23 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically termi-
24 nate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee
25 has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of

1 paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days
2 before the anniversary date: *Provided, further,* That if the
3 annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee
4 may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within thirty
5 days by paying a fee of \$20, which shall be deposited in
6 the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b).”

7 SEC. 3. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as
8 follows: “The Secretary may make such rules, regulations,
9 and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
10 of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or
11 agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District,
12 or possession, or department, agency, or political subdi-
13 vision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to
14 appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers
15 and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make
16 such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia,
17 printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books
18 of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equip-
19 ment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including
20 reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administra-
21 tion of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.
22 from the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b) and
23 any supplements to such fund, and as may be appropriated
24 for by Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be appro-
25 priated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

1 appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such pur-
2 poses. This Act shall not abrogate nor nullify any other
3 statute, whether State or Federal, dealing with the same
4 subjects as this Act; but it is intended that all such statutes
5 shall remain in full force and effect except insofar only as
6 they are inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto.”

7 SEC. 4. Add a new provision as follows:

8 “SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations
9 for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations,
10 made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 3 (b)
11 hereof, may be deposited in the PACA fund.”

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5511

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

By Mr. COOLEY

JULY 6, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5511

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 1194

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT

AUGUST 5, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5511]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5511) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out the letters "PACA" wherever they appear in the bill and substitute in lieu thereof the words "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act" (the letters appear on p. 2, line 5; p. 3, lines 6 and 22; and p. 4, line 11).

STATEMENT

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act was adopted in 1930 to provide for regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture of interstate commerce in perishable agricultural commodities. Among other provisions, it provides for licensing of all dealers in and handlers of such commodities and for adjudication of complaints arising between shippers and licensees.

For the past 20 years the act has aided in suppressing fraudulent and unfair practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce. Its activities have become an integral part of the marketing of fruit and vegetables and it has the unanimous support of both producers and handlers in the fruit and vegetable industry. The work load under the act is increasing while the cost of enforcement has advanced, due to increased costs of salaries, transportation, and supplies. Although appropriations have increased to an amount in excess of the revenues from licenses and penalties, they

have not kept pace with the increased work load and higher costs. This has resulted in a decreased service, delay in handling complaints, and an accumulated backlog of work, all to the detriment of the industry.

From the enactment of the act in 1930 until June 30, 1947, license fees and penalties collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts exceeded appropriations for administration of the act by more than \$600,000. However, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, there was collected approximately \$28,000 less than appropriations for carrying out the act; and it is estimated that collections will be approximately \$40,000 less than appropriations for the fiscal year 1949. These figures are exclusive of appropriations for legal services subsequent to 1942.

The committee believes that the funds which are derived from the annual license fees should be adequate to meet the costs of administering the act and that if all the funds so derived are made available for that purpose it will be unnecessary for any additional money to be appropriated for the effective administration of the statute. The purpose of the bill reported herewith is to accomplish that objective. It increases the annual license fee from \$10 to \$15 and provides that the money arising from the fees shall go into a special fund to be used in administering the act.

HANDLERS SUPPORT BILL

The bill has the approval of the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association and the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors. These two organizations represent almost all the persons directly affected by the act. The following letters from these organizations indicate their support of the legislation and the reasons why they consider the proposed change to be desirable.

UNITED FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1949.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: We recommend and urge prompt enactment of H. R. 5511 introduced by you to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930.

This association has a membership of more than 2,000 shippers, brokers, and wholesalers residing in all parts of the country. Practically all of the members of this association are engaged in handling fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce and therefore are subject to the provisions of this act.

The law is a regulatory measure, and to the extent that it applies has become a code of fair business practice for the industry. It has won for itself a place of high esteem in the industry and is almost universally regarded as a necessary part of the marketing system.

For these reasons, this association recommends the enactment of H. R. 5511 as a means of increasing the effectiveness of this act and improving the service desired by the industry. I am not aware of any opposition to this bill.

The chief criticism heard of the administration of this act is in connection with delays in handling complaints. The Department now has a backlog of complaints on hand which is expected to get worse. H. R. 5511 should correct that situation by increasing the license fee from \$10 to \$15 a year, and making the receipts available to the Department for use in defraying the costs of administration.

The two main provisions of H. R. 5511 to increase the license fee and to make the receipts available for direct expenditure for administering the act in our opinion are inseparable. We favor an increase in the license fee only if the funds collected are to be available for increased service. We believe the record will show that

during the life of this act the license fees deposited in the Treasury exceed by a substantial amount the expenditures made from appropriations for its administration. We believe that Congress imposed the license fee to pay for the cost of administering the act, not for the purpose of collecting revenue. Therefore, if H. R. 5511 is to serve the industry, and provide the protection it needs, the two provisions are inseparable.

Sincerely,

C. W. KITCHEN,
Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WHOLESALE FRESH FRUIT AND
VEGETABLE DISTRIBUTORS,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
Washington 1, D. C., August 1, 1949.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This communication deals with H. R. 5382, a bill to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, and particularly to increase the license fee for dealers from \$10 to \$15 per year, the entire amount of revenue derived from such fees to be designated as the "PACA Fund" for the administration of the act.

First, I would like to ask the committee, through you, to report this bill out favorably so that it may be considered on the consent calendar—this without the usual hearings. I offer the following reasons for this request:

We have circularized our entire membership consisting of some 1,200 wholesale dealers which includes grower-shippers, exchanges, receivers, and members performing all other functions in distribution who require a PAC license and have not had one single objection to the enactment of this bill for increasing the license fee, providing the entire revenue is used for the sole purpose of enforcing the act and the two other minor acts named in the bill.

Further, the matter of increasing the license fee was considered by our advisory board at a meeting prior to our annual convention last January 1949 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and upon being submitted to the members assembled in convention without recommendation, the matter of increasing dues subject to the manner named in the bill was unanimously approved by the convention.

This is, therefore, a bill which provides for the industry financing its own regulation without any expense to the Government and has been approved by all members of this organization to whom it was presented; there has not been raised one single objection to the enactment of the bill; the members of this organization and the industry consider the Regulatory Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, the enforcement agency of the act, as nearly indispensable to the proper conduct of the industry as anything could be. It might also be said that the industry, including this organization, helped to frame the original PAC Act of 1930 and supported its enactment by Congress.

Under these circumstances there does not appear to be any purpose whatever served in holding hearings or delaying the passage of H. R. 5382; it is considered essential to the welfare of the industry that the Regulatory Division have adequate funds to police the entire industry with particular respect to dealers operating without a license, of which there are probably hundreds due to the inability of the Regulatory Division to cover the whole field under present conditions; and as we enter a period of declining prices it is all the more important that the Regulatory Division be strongly reinforced, as there will be many dealers of a marginal character operating in violation of the act.

For these reasons and because of the fact that there is no controversy involved we again request that the bill be reported out of committee as quickly as possible.

Copies of this letter are made available for the members of the committee.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN R. VAN ARNUM, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT REPORT

The Department of Agriculture requested this legislation in Executive Communication 665 and the Budget Bureau has no objection to

it. Executive Order 665 from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Speaker of the House of Representatives requesting this legislation is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

MAY 31, 1949.

THE SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is enclosed for the consideration of the Congress a proposed bill to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to increase the license fee from \$10 a year to \$15 and to establish a "PACA fund."

The funds for administering the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, have been provided through general appropriations to the Department. At the same time, each person licensed under the act is required to pay \$10 per year to obtain a license, which money is deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury of the United States. The legislative history of this act clearly indicates that it was the desire of the fruit and vegetable industry, as well as the intent of the Congress, that this act should be largely self-supporting through receipts from license fees.

From the enactment of the act in 1930 until June 30, 1947, license fees and penalties collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts exceeded appropriations for administration of the act by more than \$600,000. However, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, there was collected approximately \$28,000 less than appropriations for carrying out the act; and it is estimated that collections will be approximately \$40,000 less than appropriations for the current fiscal year. These figures are exclusive of appropriations for legal services subsequent to 1942.

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, has, for 20 years, aided in suppressing fraudulent and unfair practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce. Its activities have become an integral part of the marketing of fruit and vegetables and it has the unanimous support of both producers and handlers in the fruit and vegetable industry. The work load under the act is increasing while the cost of enforcement has advanced, due to increased costs of salaries, transportation, and supplies. Although appropriations have increased to an amount in excess of the revenues from licenses and penalties, they have not kept pace with the increased work load and higher costs. This has resulted in a decreased service, delay in handling complaints, and an accumulated backlog of work, all to the detriment of the industry.

Under the present law the license fee is fixed at \$10 per year, or \$15 if a renewal fee is paid within 30 days after the anniversary date of the license. The proposed amendatory legislation would raise the fee from \$10 to \$15 and the late renewal fee from \$15 to \$20. In addition, it is proposed that a special account be established in which all fees will be deposited and from which all expenses of administration, except for legal services, will be paid.

Based upon the number of licenses in effect on June 30, 1948, the \$15 fee would yield approximately \$375,000. This compares with present appropriation of approximately \$315,000 to the Production and Marketing Administration for the administration of the act. Thus, on the basis of current estimates, the amendment would provide a moderate amount in excess of present appropriations to cover the added costs and to provide for necessary expansion to handle the increased work load. It is our belief that the industry is entitled to prompt and efficient service which cannot be provided without some flexibility in meeting the sudden changes that take place in the fruit and vegetable industry. The special account proposed would provide such flexibility while recognizing the budgetary function through annual review of receipts and obligations by the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

It is not anticipated that the enactment of this proposal will result in any cost to the Federal Government. A total of \$278,000 made up of the unexpended balance of appropriations for the current year or the appropriation for the next fiscal year or a combination of these amounts would be transferred to the account at the time of enactment. Such procedure will be necessary to provide sufficient funds for administration until fees are collected and deposited. While it is estimated that a \$15 fee will return enough funds to cover necessary costs of administration, if a change in conditions should result in collections which are inadequate, supplemental appropriations to the fund by the Congress may be necessary, or consideration might be given to raising the fee. On the other hand, if collections exceed expenditures and an excessive amount is accumulated in the fund, the

Congress may direct a transfer to miscellaneous receipts of such part of the surplus as it deems appropriate and may reduce the fees if it considers that course desirable.

No provision is made for any allocation or transfer of funds to cover costs of legal services. It is anticipated that legal services will continue to be paid out of appropriations made by the Congress to the Office of the Solicitor.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation and explanatory letter to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by this bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is shown in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1930 (46 STAT. 531, 7 U. S. C. 499a-r)

Act of June 10, 1930

AN ACT To suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce

* * * * *

SEC. 3. * * *

(b) Any person desiring any such license shall make application to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation prescribe the information to be contained in such application. Upon the filing of the application, and annually thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of ~~[\$10]~~ \$15, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, without fiscal year limitation, to be designated as the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund", which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the administration of this Act, the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), and the export apple and pear act, approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-589): *Provided, That financial statements prescribed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year, and as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years, shall be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress annually.*

* * * * *

SEC. 4 (a). Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act, shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically terminate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee has been paid: *Provided, That notice of the necessity of paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days before the anniversary date: Provided, further, That if the annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within thirty days by paying a fee of ~~[\$15]~~ \$20, which shall be deposited in the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund provided for by section 3 (b).*

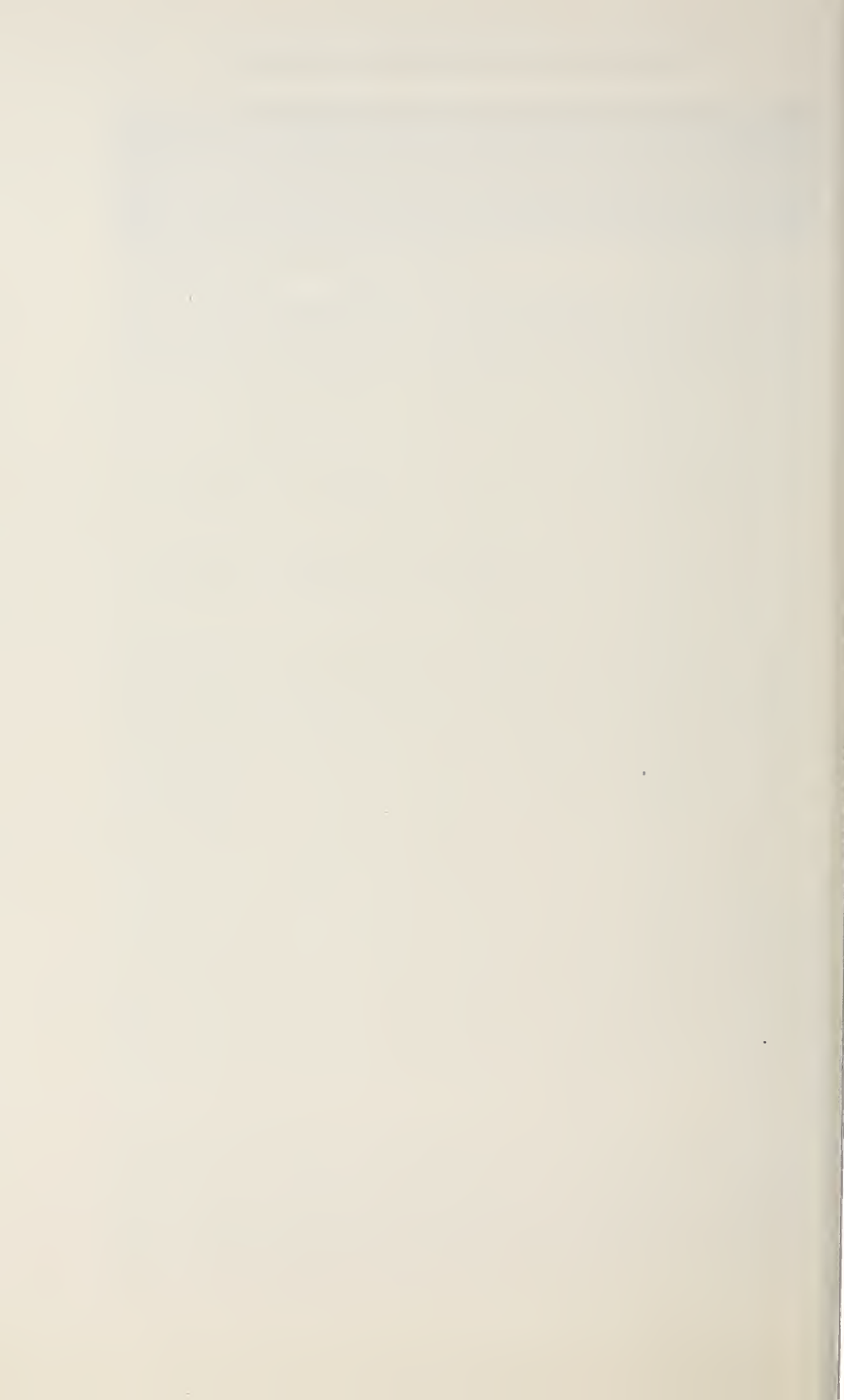
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SEC. 15. The Secretary may make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment,

travel, and other supplies and expenses, including reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administration of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, *from the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund provided for by section 3 (b) and any supplements to such fund, and as may be appropriated for by Congress*; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This Act shall not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether State or Federal, dealing with the same subjects as this Act; but it is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full force and effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto.

* * * * *
SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations, made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 3 (b) hereof, may be deposited in the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund.





81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5511

[Report No. 1194]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 6, 1949

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 5, 1949

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
4 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a and the following), is amended as
5 follows:

6 Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read as follows:

7 “Any person desiring any such license shall make appli-
8 cation to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation
9 prescribe the information to be contained in such appli-
10 cation. Upon the filing of the application, and annually

1 thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall
2 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a spe-
3 cial fund, without fiscal year limitation, to be designated as
4 the '~~PACA~~ *Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act* fund',
5 which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the
6 administration of this Act, the Act to prevent the destruc-
7 tion or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927
8 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), and the Export Apple and Pear Act,
9 approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-589) : *Provided*,
10 That financial statements prescribed by the Director of the
11 Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year,
12 and as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years,
13 shall be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress
14 annually."

15 SEC. 2. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read
16 as follows: "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed
17 fee the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act,
18 shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle
19 the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or
20 dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or re-
21 voked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
22 of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7
23 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically termi-
24 nate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee
25 has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of

1 paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days
2 before the anniversary date: *Provided, further,* That if the
3 annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee
4 may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within thirty
5 days by paying a fee of \$20, which shall be deposited in
6 the ~~PACA~~ *Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act* fund
7 provided for by section 3 (b)."

8 SEC. 3. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as
9 follows: "The Secretary may make such rules, regulations,
10 and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
11 of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or
12 agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District,
13 or possession, or department, agency, or political subdi-
14 vision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to
15 appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers
16 and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make
17 such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia,
18 printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books
19 of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equip-
20 ment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including
21 reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administra-
22 tion of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
23 from the ~~PACA~~ *Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act*
24 fund provided for by section 3 (b) and any supplements to
25 such fund, and as may be appropriated for by Congress; and

1 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any
2 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
3 sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This Act shall
4 not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether State or
5 Federal, dealing with the same subjects of this Act; but it
6 is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full force
7 and effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent here-
8 with or repugnant hereto.”

9 SEC. 4. Add a new provision as follows:

10 “SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations
11 for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations,
12 made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 3 (b)
13 hereof, may be deposited in the ~~PACA~~ *Perishable Agricul-*
14 *tural Commodities Act* fund.”

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5511

[Report No. 1194]

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

By Mr. COOLEY

JULY 6, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 5, 1949

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

AMENDING THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1930, RELATING TO PRACTICES IN THE MAR- KETING OF PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2034]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2034) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass favorably.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, dated May 31, 1949, addressed to the President of the Senate, and which sets forth in detail the purposes of this legislation is attached hereto and made a part of said report.

MAY 31, 1949.

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. BARKLEY: There is enclosed for the consideration of the Congress a proposed bill to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to increase the license fee from \$10 a year to \$15 and to establish a "PACA fund."

The funds for administering the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, have been provided through general appropriations to the Department. At the same time, each person licensed under the act is required to pay \$10 per year to obtain a license, which money is deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury of the United States. The legislative history of this act clearly indicates that it was the desire of the fruit and vegetable industry, as well as the intent of the Congress, that this act should be largely self-supporting through receipts from license fees.

From the enactment of the act in 1930 until June 30, 1947, license fees and penalties collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts exceeded appropriations for administration of the act by more than \$600,000. However, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, there was collected approximately \$28,000 less than appropriations for carrying out the act; and it is estimated that collections will be approximately \$40,000 less than

appropriations for the current fiscal year. These figures are exclusive of appropriations for legal services subsequent to 1942.

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, has, for 20 years, aided in suppressing fraudulent and unfair practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce. Its activities have become an integral part of the marketing of fruit and vegetables, and it has the unanimous support of both producers and handlers in the fruit and vegetable industry. The work load under the act is increasing while the cost of enforcement has advanced, due to increased costs of salaries, transportation, and supplies. Although appropriations have increased to an amount in excess of the revenues from licenses and penalties, they have not kept pace with the increased work load and higher costs. This has resulted in a decreased service, delay in handling complaints, and an accumulated backlog of work, all to the detriment of the industry.

Under the present law the license fee is fixed at \$10 a year, or \$15 if a renewal fee is paid within 30 days after the anniversary date of the license. The proposed amendatory legislation would raise the fee from \$10 to \$15 and the late renewal fee from \$15 to \$20. In addition, it is proposed that a special account be established in which all fees will be deposited and from which all expenses of administration, except for legal services, will be paid.

Based upon the number of licenses in effect on June 30, 1948, the \$15 fee would yield approximately \$375,000. This compares with present appropriation of approximately \$315,000 to the Production and Marketing Administration for the administration of the act. Thus, on the basis of current estimates, the amendment would provide a moderate amount in excess of present appropriations to cover the added costs and to provide for necessary expansion to handle the increased work load. It is our belief that the industry is entitled to prompt and efficient service which cannot be provided without some flexibility in meeting the sudden changes that take place in the fruit and vegetable industry. The special account proposed would provide such flexibility while recognizing the budgetary function through annual review of receipts and obligations by the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

It is not anticipated that the enactment of this proposal will result in any cost to the Federal Government. A total of \$278,000 made up of the unexpended balance of appropriations for the current year or the appropriation for the next fiscal year or a combination of these amounts would be transferred to the account at the time of enactment. Such procedure will be necessary to provide sufficient funds for administration until fees are collected and deposited. While it is estimated that a \$15 fee will return enough funds to cover necessary costs of administration, if a change in conditions should result in collections which are inadequate, supplemental appropriations to the fund by the Congress may be necessary, or consideration might be given to raising the fee. On the other hand, if collections exceed expenditures and an excessive amount is accumulated in the fund, the Congress may direct a transfer to miscellaneous receipts of such part of the surplus as it deems appropriate and may reduce the fees if it considers that course desirable.

No provision is made for any allocation or transfer of funds to cover costs of legal services. It is anticipated that legal services will continue to be paid out of appropriations made by the Congress to the Office of the Solicitor.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation and explanatory letter to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary*.

Calendar No. 1133

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2034

[Report No. 1122]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 10 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Reported by Mr. YOUNG, without amendment

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
4 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a, and the following), is amended as
5 follows:

6 SEC. 2. Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read
7 as follows:

8 “Any person desiring any such license shall make ap-
9 plication to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation
10 prescribe the information to be contained in such application.

1 Upon the filing of the application, and annually thereafter,
2 the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall be deposited
3 in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, without
4 fiscal-year limitation, to be designated as the 'PACA fund',
5 which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the
6 administration of this Act, the Act to prevent the destruction
7 or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927 (7
8 U. S. C. 491-497), and the Export Apple and Pear Act,
9 approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-589) : *Provided*,
10 That financial statements prescribed by the Director of the
11 Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year, and
12 as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years, shall
13 be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress
14 annually."

15 SEC. 3. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read as
16 follows: "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee
17 the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act,
18 shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle
19 the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or
20 dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or
21 revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
22 of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7
23 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically termi-
24 nate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee
25 has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of

1 paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days
2 before the anniversary date: *Provided further*, That if the
3 annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee
4 may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within
5 thirty days by paying a fee of \$20, which shall be deposited
6 in the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b).”

7 SEC. 4. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as
8 follows:

9 “The Secretary may make such rules, regulations,
10 and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
11 of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or
12 agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or
13 possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision
14 thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint,
15 remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and em-
16 ployees not in conflict with existing law, and make such
17 expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, print-
18 ing, binding, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of refer-
19 ence, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment,
20 travel, and other supplies and expenses, including reporting
21 services, as shall be necessary to the administration of this
22 Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, from the
23 PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b) and any supple-
24 ments to such fund, and as may be appropriated for by
25 Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated,

1 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
2 such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This Act
3 shall not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether
4 State or Federal, dealing with the same subjects as this Act;
5 but it is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full
6 force and effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent
7 herewith or repugnant hereto.”

8 SEC. 5. Add a new provision as follows:

9 “SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations
10 for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations,
11 made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 1 hereof,
12 may be deposited in the PACA fund.”

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

JUNE 10 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 8), 1949

Reported without amendment

I submit that the Congress should address itself to the question of adequate and sufficient postal rates if we are to preserve the solvency of the country. We must get the postal deficit down to an amount not very far from \$200,000,000, and we must seek increases in postal rates amounting to around \$300,000,000.

Therefore, I think we cannot sit here during calendar call after calendar call and not make provision for such an increase in postal rates.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I was objecting, not because I think the provisions of the bill are especially bad, but because I do not think the bill attacks the entire problem, and does not attack in the best manner what it does attack.

For instance, I think the parcel-post branch of the Post Office Department should be put on a paying basis. Under present conditions, we are subsidizing the mail-order houses, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., with a tremendous amount of money.

I do not think we can properly handle this matter until we put into effect some of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. For instance, at the present time there are a number of hidden subsidies. I think they should be identified. I do not think they should be charged against the ordinary users of the mail. I think they should come out of the general tax funds.

As I have said, I do not think there is anything extremely bad or vicious in the bill as written, but I do not believe it is sufficiently inclusive; and I do not believe we can properly handle this subject until we adopt substantially some of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I did not expect the bill to be passed during the call of the Consent Calendar, so I am not disappointed that the objection has been made. However, I understand there will not be any enormous savings as a result of putting into effect the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. I understand that some savings will be effected in that way. But so far as we can determine from the study we have made of those recommendations and from the analysis which has been made of them by the Postmaster General, few savings, if any, will be made as a result of the adoption of those recommendations. I doubt that we can save more than \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in that way. However, the Post Office Department is about \$500,000,000 in debt at the present time, and if the postal pay bill conference report is agreed to, in my opinion the Post Office Department will be more than \$600,000,000 in debt next year. I do not believe we can economize, by means of the adoption of any of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, to such an extent that we can save that much money; it seems to me that under the Hoover Commission's recommendations the most we can hope to save will be not more than approximately 5 percent to 8 percent of the present or the contemplated postal deficit.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is demanded. Objection has been made, and the bill will go over.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, may I have the privilege of replying to the Senator from Wisconsin, since I think 5 minutes is allotted to each Senator under the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has already been objected to and has been passed over.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I withhold my objection, so as to give the Senator from Minnesota a chance to explain the situation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have been an interested member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, along with my colleague the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]. We have spent a great deal of time on the question of postal-rate increases.

I agree with what the Senator from Louisiana has said, namely, that there is great need for an increase in the postal rates. However, I wish to say that the very persons who have been writing editorials about the evils of subsidies, and who have been paying for full-page advertisements telling about how the country will be ruined by deficit financing, and the very persons who have been supporting the Hoover Commission recommendations to which my friend the Senator from Wisconsin has referred, are the very ones who appeared before the subcommittee and before the full committee to tell us that if we increase even a fraction of a percent the postal rates for the carriage in the mails of newspapers and magazines, the result will be to bankrupt their great publishing houses and their great newspapers.

On the other hand, those publications have had the privilege of raising the rates they charge to their subscribers. They have raised their subscription rates. They have raised the rates for the individual newspapers anywhere from 1 to 2 to 5 cents. But the minute we get around to putting the Post Office Department on a relatively sound business basis, they hold up their hands in horror, and they say, "Do not do this to us now, or you will bankrupt us."

Mr. President, I, for one, was rather puzzled to hear the great newspaper and magazine publishers and editorial writers on the one hand condemning the Fair Deal program of deficit financing, and on the other hand testifying before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, "Do not dare attempt to balance the budget by increasing the charges we have to pay. If you do increase the postal rates, increase the rates on 1-cent postal cards, but not on the charges for carrying newspapers and magazines in the mails."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Is deficit financing of that character leading to "the welfare state?"

Mr. HUMPHREY. This also raises a question of "statism" which so many of

our publisher friends are concerned about. This seems to be statism in its most extreme form, because we can imagine how under this arrangement the powerful hand of the Government is controlling the press, by means of its control of the purse. How consistent are these big publishers when they oppose subsidies for others as "statism" but insist on subsidies for themselves.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, let me ask whether it is true that the approximate cost to the Federal Government of carrying second-class mail, namely, newspapers, magazines, and similar publications, is around \$247,000,000 a year, and that the Federal Government takes in only about \$40,000,000 a year for that service, and, therefore, there is a subsidy to the publishers of magazines and newspapers amounting to over \$200,000,000 a year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, let me say to my colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois, and a very eminent economist, that only a man of his great training could have been so accurate in regard to that matter. He is absolutely correct. I submit that very few sections of American business, with so limited a number of businesses concerned, get a direct subsidy of approximately \$200,000,000 a year, as the newspapers and magazines do from the Post Office Department.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it true that third-class matter—unsealed mail, advertising circulars and so forth—receives a subsidy of about \$129,000,000?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think that is the correct figure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And is it also true that the subsidy on fourth-class matter is about \$80,000,000?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Making total subsidies of approximately \$400,000,000?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is the reason for the deficit in the postal service, I say to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I believe I have 1 minute left. I wish to say that I think it is time that we quit harassing the Post Office Department and the Postmaster General about the postal deficit. They are doing a good job. I submit there is no service in the entire Nation that is more respected than it is, or does a better job or gives more service than does the Post Office Department. I think we should make it clear, for once and for all, that we do not expect the Post Office Department to balance its budget, and also that we do not expect the Post Office Department to subsidize those who are opposed to subsidies. I believe and have actively striven for the acceptance of many of the Hoover Commission recommendations for the post office. I have always insisted on the importance of greater efficiency for all

Government agencies. Efficiency and reorganizations are the keys to real constructive economy. At the same time, however, we must not allow these truths to interfere with another truth, namely, the need to have many post office services pay their way to a greater extent than they do and the need for us to re-examine our policy of paying a Government subsidy out of the taxpayer's pocket to big publishing and mail-order houses who make millions of dollars of profits. I believe in Government subsidies for the needy, the small-business man, the farmer—but not for those who are already too big for our Nation's health.

If the newspaper and magazine publishers wish to tell us they favor subsidies in principle, then I will not object to subsidies for them but so long as they think subsidies are driving the Nation into the pits of chaos and will destroy the Nation's conscience, and so forth and so on, I do not think they ought to get any subsidies.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I am going to withdraw my objection, but not because I think the bill is not objectionable. I am, however, very curious to know whether the majority party actually wants the bill passed.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas objects. The bill will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2034) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

ISSUANCE OF SEWER BONDS BY TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4966) to enable the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 2, line 19, to strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following proviso: "Provided further, That the proceeds of the bond issues hereby authorized shall be expended only for authorized public improvements or for reduction of the debt, unless otherwise approved by the Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ISSUANCE BY TERRITORY OF HAWAII OF BONDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PARK IMPROVEMENT

The bill (H. R. 4967) to enable the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue

bonds for the construction of certain public-park improvements in the city of Honolulu, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I shall only take 2 minutes to make my position absolutely clear on the postal bill which was passed over.

First, I agree with the Hoover Commission, which says it is impossible, with the type of cost accounting now in effect in the Post Office Department, to determine what increases are necessary, in different categories, in order to put those categories on a paying basis.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me finish. I have 5 minutes only and therefore cannot yield without losing the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wondered whether the Senator was quoting the Hoover committee correctly.

Mr. McCARTHY. I decline to yield. Let the Senator from Illinois answer on his own time.

Second. We gave the Postmaster General the power and the duty, a few years ago, to put fourth-class mail on a paying basis. It has never been done. I think it should be done. If it is done, the Post Office Department will not then be burdened with such a large amount of fourth-class mail. It will go by express, as it should go. Today we are subsidizing the mail-order houses.

Third. While I do not care to discuss the subsidies to steamship lines and air lines, at this time I may say I do not think those subsidies should properly be chargeable to the users of the mail.

Fourth. After we adopt the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, I think we should next make every effort to have hidden subsidies, such as subsidies to air lines and steamship lines, eliminated from the general funds and then readjust rates in order to put the mail service on a paying basis. I wish to make that absolutely clear at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 4967?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 19, after the word "bonds", strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following proviso: "Provided further, That the proceeds of the bond issues hereby authorized shall be expended only for authorized public improvements or for reduction of the debt unless otherwise approved by the Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RATIFICATION OF ACT 251 OF THE SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 5489) to ratify and confirm Act 251 of the session laws of

Hawaii, 1949, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SUGAR ACT OF 1948—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 501) repealing section 202 (e) of the Sugar Act of 1948, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, by request, I object.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, was there an objection lodged to the bill?

Mr. DONNELL. There was; yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri objected.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I had understood a few moments ago that inadvertently the clerk had called this number out of its order. Did I incorrectly understand him? I made objection earlier, which I thought was to an objection to this bill. I did not mean to object to Calendars 1133, 1136, 1137, or 1138. If there is objection—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill, Calendar 1139, Senate bill 501, was called out of order. The Senator made the objection to the bill when it was called.

Mr. DONNELL. That is what I intended to do. I thought I was in error in my understanding, and if so, I wanted to correct it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I merely wanted to find out whether there was objection to Calendar 1139, Senate bill 501.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall be very glad to withhold it, if the Senator desires, but it will be obligatory upon me to object on behalf of another Senator.

Mr. GEORGE. Then, Mr. President, I do not want to engage in a useless enterprise.

Mr. DONNELL. Then I do not withhold the objection. I reassert it in behalf of the objector.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PROPOSED RAILROAD BETWEEN PRINCE GEORGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, AND FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 2186) providing for a location survey for a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the United States and Canada and terminating at Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I should like to have an explanation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall be glad to offer a brief explanation. The bill merely provides that the President of the United States shall, through the State Department, begin negotiations with the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of attempting to arrive at an agreement, not only for a location survey, but any other agreements which may be necessary

Mr. DONDERO. And this will be beneficial to the Indians?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; and I thank the distinguished gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. DONDERO. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title to the lands and interest in lands, together with the improvements thereon and proceeds from rents and sales therefrom, which have been acquired by the United States under authority of title 11 of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), and subsequent acts, lying and situated within the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation, Wis., administrative jurisdiction over which has heretofore been transferred by the President from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 7868, dated April 15, 1938, is hereby declared to be held in trust by the United States of America for the use and benefit of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., of the State of Wisconsin, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to proclaim such lands as an addition to the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the following words: "and proceeds from rents and sales."

Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "therefrom."

Page 2, line 8, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a comma and add the following: "and may, in his discretion, with the consent of the governing body of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., make such allotments as deemed advisable."

Page 2, add a new section II to read as follows:

"Any proceeds from rents and sales heretofore or hereafter received from such land shall be available to the community for use and expenditure in accordance with the charter and constitution of such community."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN POSTAL NOTES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6475) to amend the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 to provide for the consideration of claims for the payment of certain postal notes filed later than 1 year from the last day of the month of issue.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the proviso in section 207 (b) of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no claim for the amount of a postal note which is filed later than 1 year from the last day of the month of issue will be considered unless the original postal note is presented with such claim and no duplicate postal note has been issued therefor."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall take effect as of January 1, 1949.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "in" and insert "contained in the first sentence."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO ADMINISTER CERTAIN OATHS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to administer certain oaths, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any commissioned officer of any component of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, and Marine Corps (including the reserve components thereof), or any component of the Air Force of the United States, whether or not on active duty, is hereby authorized to administer the oath required for the enlistment of any person, the oath required for the appointment of any person to commissioned or warrant officer grade, and any other oath required by law in connection with the enlistment or appointment of any person in any of the aforesaid services.

SEC. 2. Any officer of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, including the reserve components thereof, who shall have subscribed to the oath of office required by section 1757, Revised Statutes, shall not be required to renew such oath or to take a new oath upon his promotion to a higher grade if his service after taking such oath shall have been continuous.

SEC. 3. The act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 12. Personnel temporarily appointed pursuant to this act shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade to which so appointed from the dates on which such appointments are made by the President, and their appointments, unless expressly declined, shall be regarded for all purposes as having been accepted on the date made, without formal acceptance or oath of office."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVISE TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6480) to revise title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately following section 709 of such title, a new section, to be designated as section 710, as follows:

"SEC. 710. Cremation urns for military use. "Whoever knowingly uses, manufactures, or sells any cremation urn of a design approved by the Secretary of Defense for use to retain the cremated remains of deceased members of the armed forces or an urn which is a colorable imitation of the approved design, except when authorized under regulation made pursuant to law, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both."

With the following committee amendment.

Beginning on page 1, line 7, delete the entire section, ending on page 2, line 3, and substitute the following:

"Whoever uses, manufactures, or sells any cremation urn of the design approved by the Secretary of Defense or any cremation urn which is a colorable imitation of the approved design, after publication in the Federal Register and except when authorized under regulations made pursuant to law, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7302) to amend the act of July 14, 1943, relating to the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to permit the acquisition of the necessary land for establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, section 4 of the act of July 14, 1943 (57 Stat. 563), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, including an amount not to exceed \$80,000 to be used in payment for land to be acquired pursuant to this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARKETING OF PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5511) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2541) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration," approved January 3, 1946, as amended, to extend the period for which employees may be detailed for training and research, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what does this bill do?

Mr. RANKIN. This bill extends from 90 to 280 days the length of time during which the Veterans' Administration medical employees may be detailed for medical research and training in medical institutions. It is requested by the

Veterans' Administration. The committee believes it will improve the professional skill of the Veterans' Administration medical employees. There is no additional cost for the year 1950.

Mr. RICH. Does this have the unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. This bill is in the interest of greater efficiency among the doctors of the Veterans' Administration by enabling better training and the establishment of a career service. Is my understanding, in general, correct?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have studied it very closely. It is a most desirable bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 13 (b) (1) of the act of January 3, 1946, as amended (59 Stat. 678; 38 U. S. C. 151), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) The Administrator is authorized to place in schools of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, and in civil institutions of learning, with the consent of the authorities concerned, full-time professional, technical, and medical administrative employees of outstanding ability employed in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, other than temporary employees appointed under section 14 (a) of this act, on duty for a period not to exceed 280 days in a year, for the purpose of increasing their professional knowledge or technical training in fields of medical education, research, and related sciences and occupations or their proficiency in medical administrative techniques and which will materially contribute to the medical care and treatment of veterans and the more effective functioning of the Department of Medicine and Surgery: *Provided*, That the number of any one class of employees placed upon such duty at any one time shall not exceed 5 percent of full-time personnel of such class employed in the Department: *And provided further*, That no full-time employee with less than 2 years of experience in the service of the Veterans' Administration shall be placed upon such duty for a full academic year or the equivalent thereof."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUANCE OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OFFICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6632) to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish and continue offices in the Republic of the Philippines.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I can certainly see the need at the present time for maintaining a Veterans' Administration office in the Philippines, even though the Philippines are independent, but I wonder as to the feasibility of establishing a policy of maintaining an office there indefinitely. Previous to this time we have had an expiration date in

the law, so that when that date was reached the office would have to be abandoned and the activities turned over to the State Department, as is done in other countries. I wonder if the chairman of the committee can tell me if there is any good reason for the committee amendment to this bill which would strike out the condition presently in the bill that we would maintain this office only until June 30, 1952, and then have another look at it.

Mr. RANKIN. I introduced this bill at the request of the Veterans' Administration, but I had a provision in there that it was to extend only until June 30, 1952.

Someone in the committee offered an amendment to strike that provision out. As far as I am individually concerned, and speaking for myself only, I would prefer it out and I do not think there would be any particular objection if you want to vote down that amendment and just leave it 1952.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. The reason the date was stricken is that with the July 25, 1951, dead-line date on certain phases of education and training of the so-called GI bill, assuming that a veteran entered training with 3 years of entitlement immediately prior to the July 25, 1951 date, he would still be training and require instruction as of the date that was in the bill originally. For that reason, and for the further reason that this has come up time and time again we, in the committee, decided it would probably be best to strike the date and leave it up to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as to when he thought the activities of the Veterans' Administration in the Philippines should cease.

Personally I have no objection. I served as chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings on the bill. I have no objection to leaving the date in the bill except that next year and the year after next you will be faced with the same problem again.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In other words there would be no objection if the House should turn down the committee amendment which is being offered as part of the bill.

Mr. WHEELER. Certainly not, but the only thing I would say to that point is that you would be faced with the same problem 2 years from now.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. May I ask either the gentleman from Georgia or the Gentleman from Mississippi a question about the bill. According to my information the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to it for the reason that it would not cost the United States Government any money. Certainly it costs some government some money. Who pays for it, the government of the Philippines or the United States Government?

Mr. WHEELER. Actually, part of the expense is borne by the Republic of the Philippines. The administration of the office itself and the various facilities that are administered by the Veterans' Ad-

ministration is actually administered from Washington as all other regional offices are.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Then it would actually cost the taxpayers of the United States some money.

Mr. WHEELER. Some money, yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman from Georgia have any idea how much?

Mr. WHEELER. I do not have any figures on that.

Mr. RANKIN. It would cost no more than it is costing now.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman from Mississippi know how much it is costing now?

Mr. RANKIN. It would not cost any additional money.

Mr. WHEELER. It would not cost any additional money.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. As I understand, the State Department would have to operate a similar office, if it was not done by the Veterans' Administration; so, in reality, it is going to cost money no matter what department operates it. The only thing that occurred to me was that the Congress ought to take another look at it in another couple of years or 4 years, or after some specific period of time to determine whether or not we should continue to have an office of the Veterans' Administration in this independent republic.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. Following the statement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER], may I say that I served on the subcommittee with the gentleman, and the only reason for the recommendation by the subcommittee to change the original bill as introduced by the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], was the fact that we would only be coming back here in another 2 years to ask that the law be extended for two more years. For that reason we thought it might be a better policy to allow the office to fall within the discretion of the Veterans' Administrator. But none of us have any objection to going back to the original bill.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Would the gentleman agree to a substitute which, instead of making it expire in 1952, would make it expire in 1954? Then we would have a look at it at that time instead of in the shorter period.

Mr. RANKIN. That would be all right with us.

Mr. KEARNEY. Yes; that would be all right.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 14, 1947, as amended (38 U. S. C. 693a note), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the authority in section 7 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924 (43 Stat. 609; 38 U. S. C. 430), and section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284; 38 U. S. C. 693a), to establish and con-

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5511) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

DEDUCTIONS BY LAND GRANT COLLEGES IN CERTAIN ESTIMATES OF COST PRESENTED TO THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7057) to amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) with respect to the computation of estimated costs of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in the case of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts and other nonprofit educational institutions.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this bill is on the program to be considered today under suspension of the rules. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

REQUIRING THE RECORDATION OF SCRIP

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5122) to require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any owner of, and any person claiming rights to, Valentine scrip, issued under the act of April 5, 1872 (17 Stat. 649); Sioux Half Breed Scrip, issued under the act of July 17, 1854 (10 Stat. 304); Supreme Court scrip, issued under the acts of June 22, 1860 (12 Stat. 85), March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 544), and June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 378); Surveyor-General scrip, issued under the act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stat. 294); a soldier's additional homestead right, granted by sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes; a forest lieu selection right, assertable under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264); a lieu selection right conferred by the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597); a bounty land warrant issued under the act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 701); or any lieu selection or scrip right or bounty land warrant, or right in the nature of scrip issued under any act of Congress not enumerated herein (except the indemnity selection rights of any State, or of the Territory of Alaska) shall, within 3 years from the effective date of this act, present his holdings or claim for recordation by the Bureau of Land Management.

Sec. 2. In the case of a transfer after the effective date of this act, by assignment, inheritance, operation of law, or otherwise, of a holding or claim of any right required by this act to be recorded, the holding or claim of right so acquired shall be presented to the Bureau of Land Management within 6

months after such transfer for recordation by it; except that where such transfer occurs within the period of 3 years from the effective date of this act and the prior owner has not complied with provisions of this act, the owner or claimant by transfer shall have the remainder of such period or a period of 6 months, whichever is the longer, within which to present his claims or holdings for recordation.

Sec. 3. There shall be endorsed on the evidence of the right or warrant each recordation thereof.

Sec. 4. Claims or holdings not presented for recordation as prescribed herein shall become null and void and all rights and interests thereunder shall terminate.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIANNUAL PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER OIL LAND-LEASING ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6292) to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land-Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have some information on this legislation.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, the bill merely provides that the payments be made to the States twice a year rather than annually. At the present time the payments made to the States under the act are nearly a year late in getting to the States. It just provides that the payments will be made twice a year instead of yearly.

Mr. RICH. If it takes them a year now to get the payments, under this legislation they will have to put on a larger force, in order to do it in a half year, and it will cost a whole lot more.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman is mistaken. They have reported it will call for little, if any additional expense.

Mr. RICH. Who said that?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The Department, in its report to the committee.

Mr. RICH. It is not going to cost any more?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. No; it will not cost any more. They can do the work with the same force.

Mr. RICH. If it does not cost any more, I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 35 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U. S. C., sec. 191), is hereby amended by striking out "after the expiration of each fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "as soon as practicable after December 31 and June 30 of each year."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1746) to authorize the transfer to the Attorney General of the United States a portion of the Vigo, formerly the Vigo ordnance plant, near Terre Haute, Ind., for use in connection with the United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the War Assets Administrator be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States, for use in connection with the United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., all of that tract of land containing approximately eighty-three and eight-tenths acres, more or less, including all improvements thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the centerlines of Dixie Highway No. 41 and Rice Road and extending north along the centerline of Dixie Highway No. 41 approximately six hundred and fifty-six feet and thence northwest along the centerline of Dixie Highway No. 41 approximately one thousand two hundred and nineteen feet to the point of intersection of the centerlines of Dixie Highway No. 41 and Wabash Road and thence west from the point of intersection of the centerlines of Dixie Highway No. 41 and Wabash Road approximately one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight feet to the point of intersection of the centerlines of Wabash Road and Sycamore Road and thence south from the point of intersection of Wabash Road and Sycamore Road approximately one thousand seven hundred and eighty feet to the point of intersection of the centerlines of Sycamore Road and Rice Road and thence east from the point of intersection of the centerlines of Sycamore Road and Rice Road approximately two thousand two hundred and nineteen feet along the centerline of Rice Road to the point of intersection of the centerlines of Rice Road and Dixie Highway No. 41, being the point of beginning, and containing eighty-three and eight-tenths acres, more or less as shown on H. K. Ferguson Co.'s drawing No. 1—1, being a part of the Vigo plant of the Department of the Army near Terre Haute, in Vigo County, State of Indiana; now surplus to the needs of the Department of the Army and in the possession of the War Assets Administrator awaiting disposal.

SEC. 2. The transfer provided for in this act shall be effected without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: On page 1, line 3, strike out "War Assets" and insert in lieu thereof "General Services"; and on page 3, line 3, strike out "War Assets" and insert in lieu thereof "General Services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF WITHDRAWN PUBLIC TRACTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1543) to authorize the disposal of withdrawn public tracts too small to be classed as a farm unit under the Reclamation Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have somebody explain this bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it is stated that there are 32,000 acres of land situated in the 17 Western States in very small tracts which are within the withdrawn areas of irrigation districts, but too small to be constituted into farms. The bill merely provides that the Secretary shall be empowered to dispose of these to farmers within the given districts under certain conditions specified in the bill.

Mr. RICH. Will the moneys that are received for these lands be collected by the Federal Government and returned to the Treasury?

Mr. MURDOCK. They will be returned to the reclamation fund; that is right.

Mr. RICH. That is a revolving fund, where they use it over and over, and you will get the benefit of it down there in Arizona for years. In other words, we give up the land now and you in Arizona are going to get the land for your own benefit.

Mr. MURDOCK. The land as it lies there now is not being used, and 32,000 acres would contribute materially to our economy.

Mr. RICH. Economy? We have no such thing here in Washington. Does the Department of the Interior approve this legislation?

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes.

Mr. RICH. They recommend it?

Mr. MURDOCK. They recommend it. It is unanimously approved by the committee, recommended for passage by the Department, and it has the approval of the Budget.

Mr. RICH. Was there any objection to it by anybody?

Mr. MURDOCK. An amendment was offered in the committee which took away some of the discretion of the Secretary and provided for the operation of the law in handling such tracts.

Mr. RICH. Is it good legislation or is it bad legislation?

Mr. MURDOCK. It is good legislation. It should be enacted.

Mr. RICH. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in accordance with the provisions of this act and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter styled the Secretary, is authorized, in connection with any Federal irrigation project for which water is available, and after finding that such action will be in furtherance of the irrigation project and the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, hereinafter styled the Reclamation Act, to dispose of any tract of withdrawn public land which, in the opinion of the Secretary, has less than sufficient acreage reasonably required for the support of a family and is too small to be opened to homestead entry and classed as a farm unit under the Reclassification Act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to sell such land to resident farm owners or resident entrymen, on the project upon which such land is located, at prices not less than

that fixed by independent appraisal approved by the Secretary, and upon such terms and at private sale or at public auction as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That such resident farm landowner or resident entryman shall be permitted to purchase under this act not more than 160 acres of such land, or an area which, together with land already owned or entered on such project shall not exceed 160 irrigable acres.

SEC. 3. After the purchaser has paid to the United States all the amount on the purchase price of such land, a patent shall be issued. Such patents shall contain a reservation of a lien for water charges when deemed appropriate by the Secretary, and reservations of coal or other mineral rights to the same extent as patents issued under the homestead laws and also other reservations, limitations, or conditions as the Secretary may deem proper.

SEC. 4. The moneys derived from the sale of such lands shall be covered into the reclamation fund and be placed to the credit of the project on which such lands are located.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to perform any and all acts and to make rules and regulations necessary and proper for carrying out the purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 23, strike out "The Secretary may deem proper" and insert "now provided by law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. THOMAS WALKER BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL PAGEANT

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 130) relating to the holding in 1950 of the Dr. Thomas Walker Bicentennial Historical Pageant.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, may I ask the author, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN], to explain this resolution?

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, exactly 200 years ago, in 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker left his beautiful plantation home at Castle Heights near Charlottesville, Va., on his great adventure travel as the first white man into the wilderness of the West.

A national celebration is to take place this year and as this first journey of Dr. Walker was the initial step in carving our Nation out of the wilderness of America, this occasion is of national importance. It is of especial interest and importance to all peoples of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia because these four great States were traversed by Dr. Walker on his famous journey.

The general assemblies and legislatures of the four above-named States have already passed appropriate resolutions not only calling upon the people who reside in those four States but upon the people of America to join in the celebration of this historical event. In addition to this, the other body, the Senate of the United States, has passed an

appropriate resolution and there is now pending before this body, the Congress of the United States, a resolution which I introduced requesting that the Congress pass a resolution commemorating the two-hundredth anniversary of this journey and calling it to the attention of the American people, and requesting them to take part in this celebration.

These celebrations will be held all along the traveled route of Dr. Walker in the four States, but on the exact date 200 years from the time that Dr. Walker and his pioneer companions built the first house erected by white man west of the Allegheny Mountains will be held in my congressional district in Knox County, Ky., 5 miles below Barbourville, Ky., on the exact site where this first house and first settlement was built and made on April 29, 1750. This great journey was made 26 years before the birth of this Nation and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Walker was a very learned gentleman. He was a physician and surgeon, a scholar, and a surveyor. He made the first effort to conquer the western wilderness of the United States and, in fact, this journey gave birth to all of the States west of the Alleghenies and was significant in the building up of this great Nation. At the time Dr. Walker had this great vision that there could be established here an independent nation there were only Thirteen Colonies over here.

The colony of Virginia gave to Dr. Walker and his companions a land grant and a commission authorizing him to go into this unknown expanse of territory and take up 50,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a permanent outpost of our early civilization. Fortunately, for future generations, Dr. Walker, being a scholar, kept a daily journal of his travels and he is the first white man known to American history that pushed back with his pioneering, courageous companions into this part of America.

After leaving his home he first went down through that portion of Virginia lying west of Charlottesville and stopped and identified many places that have now become towns and cities, including Marion, Roanoke, Abingdon, and other localities in Virginia. He crossed into what is now the State of Tennessee and visited a point where Kingsport, Tenn., is now located and journeyed on to near Tazewell, Tenn., on the eastern slopes of the great range of mountains at this point, and he is the first white man that found the low gap in this range of mountains and he crossed with his band of pioneers into what was at that time the western portion of America.

He named this range of high mountains the Cumberland Mountains, after the Duke of Cumberland. He named the law gap in these mountains Cumberland Gap, and at this point there is now being established a great national park and it is where the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky come together. These three great States have acquired several thousand acres of land and they are in the process of transferring this land to the National Government for the pur-

The gentleman from Ohio laughs at that, but it is not a laughing matter. When a woman in the recent war gave her services and comes home disabled and her husband is sick or disabled they should be taken care of. The present laws on the subject are not uniform. This would establish a uniform rule. If the gentleman wants any further information, he will get the information provided in the report of the committee.

Mr. YOUNG. The gentleman does not want any further information.

Mr. RANKIN. I was talking to the gentleman who was asking for information. I was not talking to the gentleman from Ohio. This bill ought to pass, and I am going to object to its being passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The question before the House is the gentleman's request that this bill be passed over, for the fourth time, and I have objected to his unanimous-consent request.

Mr. YOUNG. I will match my 37 months of service in World War II with the brief service of the gentleman from Mississippi in World War I.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to admit that the gentleman from Ohio won the last war.

I now demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I make objection to its consideration.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That as used in those provisions of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration relating to compensation, pension, retirement pay, and subsistence allowance the terms "wife" and "dependent" shall include a dependent husband, and the term "widow" shall include a widower whenever his condition is such that, if his deceased wife were living, he would be dependent upon her for support: *Provided*, That benefits hereunder shall not be allowed a widower who has remarried, and where benefits are properly discontinued by reason of remarriage, they shall not thereafter be recommenced.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month next succeeding its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5511) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have some explanation of the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the bill merely provides for an increase in

license fees which are provided for in the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act from \$10 to \$15. This bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the House, it is approved by the United States Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association and the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, the two organizations which are directly affected by this act.

We have letters from these organizations and from the Department of Agriculture. The real situation is that it was originally intended that these fees should be sufficient in amount to defray the cost of administering the act, but in the last 2 years there has been a deficit. In 1948 there was a shortage of \$28,000 and in 1949 a shortage of \$40,000. By increasing the fees, we understand that the amount to be derived will be more than sufficient to defray the expenses involved.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, this will not cost the Federal Government any money, will it?

Mr. COOLEY. No. It is an effort to save the Federal Government some money.

This bill will increase the license fees from \$10 to \$15 a year and establish a PACA fund which is designed to cover the cost of administration of the act.

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act was adopted in 1930 to provide for the regulation of interstate commerce in perishable agricultural commodities. It provides for the licensing of all dealers and handlers of such commodities and for the administrative adjudication of complaints arising between shippers and licensees.

From the enactment of the act in 1930 until June 30, 1947, license fees and penalties collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, exceeded appropriations for the administration of the act by more than \$600,000. However, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, there was collected approximately \$28,000 less than appropriations for carrying out the act. It was estimated that collections were about \$40,000 less than appropriations for the fiscal year 1949.

It is believed that the funds which are derived from annual license fees authorized under this measure should be adequate to meet the costs of administering the act and that if the funds so derived are made available for that purpose, it will be unnecessary for any additional money to be appropriated for the effective administration of the act.

The bill has the approval of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association and the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors. These two organizations represent almost all the persons directly affected by the act and who would be required to pay the increased fees.

Letters from those organizations approving the bill and a letter from the Department of Agriculture approving

the measure, are included in the report accompanying the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a and the following), is amended as follows:

Section 3 (b) of said act is amended to read as follows:

"Any person desiring any such license shall make application to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation prescribe the information to be contained in such application. Upon the filing of the application, and annually thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, without fiscal-year limitation, to be designated as the 'PACA fund,' which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the administration of this act, the act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), and the Export Apple and Pear Act, approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-589): *Provided*, That financial statements prescribed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year, and as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years, shall be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress annually."

SEC. 2. Section 4 (a) of said act is amended to read as follows: "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this act, shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this act, or is automatically suspended under section 7 (d) of this act, but said license shall automatically terminate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least 30 days before the anniversary date: *Provided, further*, That if the annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within 30 days by paying a fee of \$20, which shall be deposited in the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b)."

SEC. 3. Section 15 of said act is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary may make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administration of this act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, from the PACA fund provided for by section 3 (b) and any supplements to such fund, and as may be appropriated for by Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This act shall not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether State or Federal, dealing with the same subjects of this act, but it is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full force and

effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto."

SEC. 4. Add a new provision as follows:

"Sec. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations, made to carry out the acts referred to in section 3 (b) hereof, may be deposited in the PACA fund."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "PACA" and insert "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act."

Page 3, line 6, strike out "PACA" and insert "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act."

Page 3, line 23, strike out "PACA" and insert "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act."

Page 4, line 13, strike out "PACA" and insert "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7185) to amend Public Law 359, chapter 287, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOLLINGER, Mr. KLEIN, and Mr. MARCANTONIO objected.

AMENDING FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4386) to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 2 (a) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended (56 Stat. 248), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) No person shall act as an agent of a foreign principal unless he has filed with the Attorney General a true and complete registration statement and supplements thereto as required by this section 2 (a) and section 2 (b) hereof or unless he is exempt from registration under the provisions of this act. Except as hereinafter provided, every person who is an agent of a foreign principal on the effective date of this act shall, within 10 days thereafter and every person who becomes an agent of a foreign principal after the effective date of this act shall, within 10 days thereafter, file with the Attorney General, in duplicate, a registration statement, under oath, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, of which one copy shall be transmitted promptly by the Attorney General to the Secretary of State for such comment, if any, as the Secretary of State may desire to make from the point of view of the foreign relations of the United States. Failure of the Attorney General so to transmit such copy shall not be a bar to prosecution under this act. The obligation of an agent of a foreign principal to file a

registration statement shall, after the tenth day of his becoming or acting as such agent, continue from day to day, and discontinuance of such activity shall not relieve such agent from his obligation to file a registration statement for the period during which he acted within the United States as an agent of a foreign principal. The registration statement shall include the following, which shall be regarded as material for the purposes of this act:"

SEC. 2. Section 7 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Each officer, or person performing the functions of an officer, and each director, or person performing the functions of a director, of an agent of a foreign principal which is not an individual shall be under obligation to cause such agent to execute and file a registration statement and supplements thereto as and when such filing is required under sections 2 (a) and 2 (b) hereof and shall also be under obligation to cause such agent to comply with all the requirements of sections 4 (a), 4 (b), and 5 and all other requirements of this act. Dissolution of any organization acting as an agent of a foreign principal shall not relieve any officer, or person performing the functions of an officer, or any director, or person performing the functions of a director, from complying with the provisions of this section. In case of failure of any such agent of a foreign principal to comply with any of the requirements of this act, each of its officers, or persons performing the functions of officers, and each of its directors, or persons performing the functions of directors, shall be subject to prosecution therefor."

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to see this bill pass, because the original legislation was one of those bills that was recommended by a special committee of which I was chairman, back 15 years ago, investigating communism, nazism, and fascism; and, I might say, it is the only special committee investigating subversive activities in America in the last three or four decades that has recommended legislation which was finally enacted into law.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICERS' RETIREMENT BENEFITS TO CERTAIN ENLISTED MEN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2559) to authorize the extension of officers' retirement benefits to certain persons who while serving as enlisted men in the Army of the United States during World War II were given battlefield promotions to officer grade and were incapacitated for active service as a result of enemy action.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I would like to make a brief statement. The purpose of S. 2559 is to authorize the extension of certain officers' retirement benefits to enlisted men who served during World War II, were given battlefield promotions to officer grade, and who are incapacitated by reason of enemy action. It will extend to them certain benefits of retirement, and it is a very worthy bill. I would like to state that the Committee on Armed Services, in considering my

companion bill, H. R. 6276, stated that my bill was approved but due to parliamentary procedure, it was necessary to consider the Senate bill. A clarifying and perfecting amendment is brought in by reason of the fact that subsequent to the passage of this legislation in the Senate, the Career Compensation Act was passed last fall as Public Law 351; and this amendment will give the option to the people eligible under these conditions to elect the appropriate mode of retirement. Such eligible persons would have the same option to come under the Career Compensation Act as any other person who was retired prior to its enactment.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I want to say that the able and distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma has been very diligent in pursuing the merits of this bill. He was very helpful in cooperating with the subcommittee of which I was chairman. The committee wanted to report his bill, but due to the parliamentary situation, it was not able to do so. The gentleman from Oklahoma is certainly entitled to great credit and praise for his able efforts in steering this bill through the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who while serving on active duty as an enlisted man in the Army of the United States at any time during the period between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945—

(1) was appointed or recommended by his commanding officer or superior military authority for a battlefield appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States;

(2) while performing the duties of a commissioned officer, was injured in line of duty incident to combat with the enemy;

and who, subsequent to being so injured as a result of that appointment or recommendation was ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States, or the Air Force of the United States, shall, if he is found by an Army or an Air Force retiring board to be incapacitated for active service and to have sustained such incapacity as the result of the injury which was incurred by him in line of duty incident to combat with the enemy while he was performing the duties of a commissioned officer and if the finding of the retiring board is approved by the President, be entitled to receive the same retirement benefits to which he would be entitled under the provisions of section 3 of the act of April 3, 1939, as amended, if he had been serving as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States at the time he incurred such injury.

SEC. 2. No additional or back pay or allowances for any period prior to the date of enactment hereof shall accrue to any person solely by reason of the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 9, after the comma, strike out down to and including the word "injury" on line 20 and insert "shall be considered to have been serving on active duty as a commissioned officer when so injured, for the purpose of determining entitlement to physical disability retirement benefits in effect

Calendar No. 1440

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5511

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 4 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
4 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a and the following), is amended as
5 follows:

6 Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read as follows:

7 “Any person desiring any such license shall make appli-
8 cation to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation
9 prescribe the information to be contained in such appli-
10 cation. Upon the filing of the application, and annually

1 thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall
2 be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a
3 special fund, without fiscal year limitation, to be designated
4 as the 'Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund',
5 which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the
6 administration of this Act, the Act to prevent the destruc-
7 tion or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927
8 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), and the Export Apple and Pear Act,
9 approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581-589) : *Provided*,
10 That financial statements prescribed by the Director of the
11 Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year,
12 and as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years,
13 shall be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress
14 annually."

15 SEC. 2. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read
16 as follows: "Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed
17 fee the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act,
18 shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle
19 the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or
20 dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or re-
21 voked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
22 of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7
23 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically termi-
24 nate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee
25 has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of

1 paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days
2 before the anniversary date: *Provided, further,* That if the
3 annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee
4 may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within thirty
5 days by paying a fee of \$20, which shall be deposited in
6 the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund provided
7 for by section 3 (b).”

8 SEC. 3. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as
9 follows: “The Secretary may make such rules, regulations,
10 and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
11 of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or
12 agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District,
13 or possession, or department, agency, or political subdi-
14 vision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to
15 appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers
16 and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make
17 such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia,
18 printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books
19 of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equip-
20 ment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including
21 reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administra-
22 tion of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
23 from the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund
24 provided for by section 3 (b) and any supplements to
25 such fund, and as may be appropriated for by Congress; and

1 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any
2 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
3 sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This Act shall
4 not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether State or
5 Federal, dealing with the same subjects of this Act; but it
6 is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full force
7 and effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent here-
8 with or repugnant hereto.”

9 SEC. 4. Add a new provision as follows:

10 “SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations
11 for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations,
12 made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 3 (b)
13 hereof, may be deposited in the Perishable Agricultural
14 Commodities Act fund.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 3, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5511

AN ACT

To amend the provisions of the Perishable
Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relat-
ing to practices in the marketing of perish-
able agricultural commodities.

APRIL 4 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

inconsequential nature and only 1 percent had any military importance.

Based on what you know of the facts in the case is it your opinion the documents seized in the Amerasia case were of an inconsequential nature?

I would appreciate it very much if you would answer the above questions as it is my intention to read these questions and your answers, if available, to the Senate at an early date.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1950.

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your letter of June 2, 1950, propounding certain questions regarding the case involving Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases et al., has been received.

Because of the nature of the questions therein which relate to the interpretation and application of existing legislation, and which also involve the interpretation and the value of certain evidence in this case, I have taken the liberty of referring your letter to the Attorney General for a reply.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. E. HOOVER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1950.

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Mr. Hoover has referred to me your letter of June 2, 1950, propounding certain questions having to do with the Amerasia case and requesting that answers be prepared for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As you know, a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has and is conducting a very thorough inquiry concerning this case. I know that you have confidence in the integrity of the membership of this subcommittee. Testimony by representatives of this Department, including the FBI, covering the points raised by your letter has been given in considerable detail. The committee has, as you are aware, conducted these hearings in executive session. I am sure under these circumstances you will agree with me that it would not be proper to comply with your request at this time.

In addition, the answers to the questions propounded would be a duplication of matters already covered by the subcommittee of the Senate designated to inquire into this matter.

With personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. HOWARD McGRATH,
Attorney General.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar commencing with Calendar No. 1513, Senate bill 2980, which is the first bill on the calendar after the calendar was called on April 19, 1950. In addition to that, I should like to include in the call today measures which heretofore have been objected to, as follows:

Calendar No. 570, Senate bill 1165;
Calendar No. 1231, Senate bill 1529;

Calendar No. 1236, House bill 3532; Calendar No. 1196, Senate bill 2609; Calendar No. 1179, House Joint Resolution 238; and Calendar No. 1333, H. R. 4800. It is my understanding that the objections which had been raised to these six bills, which I request to have included in the call, have been withdrawn.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The distinguished majority leader is entirely correct. The objections have been withdrawn.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to have included also Calendar No. 321, Senate bill 1086. This is a simple claims bill for the return of taxes to the Dixie Margarine Co., which the Supreme Court has said this company of Memphis, Tenn., is entitled to receive. The Senator from New Jersey told me he would look into the matter, and I hope very much that he will let that bill be added to the list of bills to be considered at this time.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I regret that there has been objection to this bill. The objection has not been withdrawn.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Chair state the unanimous-consent request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state it in a moment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I request that Calendar No. 1189, House bill 6073, to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, be included in the unanimous-consent request, and I should like to make a statement, if the Senator from New Jersey will give me his attention.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am giving attention to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. House bill 6073 is a bill to amend the Small Loan Company Act. Objection has been made from time to time, but most of the Senators who have objected have told me they would not press their objections.

The situation is such that it will be necessary to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and substitute an amendment in order to make the bill effective, and then have it go to conference, in the hope that we may work out a bill in conference. If this bill is included in the list, that would be the course I would ask to have followed. The Senator from Colorado has offered a substitute, to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute matter in lieu thereof. I think that in conference it will be quite possible to work out a satisfactory bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The Senator from New Jersey has no objection at all to that course.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from New Jersey, and I shall include Calendar No. 1189, House bill 6073 in the list of bills to be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected-to bills on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 1513, Senate bill 2980, including certain bills prior to that which he has named, and which have been heretofore reached on previous calls of the calendar.

Mr. LODGE. May we have those bills listed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois has listed them, but the Chair cannot from memory list them.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall read the bill numbers and calendar numbers for the benefit of the Senate. Calendar No. 570, Senate bill 1165; Calendar No. 1196, Senate bill 2609; Calendar No. 1179, House Joint Resolution 238; Calendar No. 1231, Senate bill 1529; Calendar No. 1236, House bill 3532; Calendar No. 1333, House bill 4800; and the last one requested by the senior Senator from Georgia is Calendar No. 1189, House bill 6073.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. There is on the calendar a bill for objection to which I was partially responsible one time last year. I withdraw my objection, and if it is possible I should like to include it in the list of bills to be considered today.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the number?

Mr. TAFT. Calendar No. 294 on the first page, Senate bill 878.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest that there is a House bill now on the calendar which has come to the Senate since the Senate bill was placed on the calendar. The House bill will be reached on the call of the calendar today.

Mr. TAFT. It will be satisfactory to have the House bill considered.

Mr. LUCAS. That will be reached on the call today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar as indicated? The Chair hears none.

Mr. THYE. There is another bill I should like to have included in the list of those to be considered. I refer to Senate bill 2034, Calendar No. 1133, to be found on page 11 of the calendar. That bill was objected to when the calendar was last called. The objection, as I understand, has been withdrawn, and I think there is now no objection to the bill. I wonder if the bill might be included in the list the able majority leader has read.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator is certain the objection has been withdrawn today I shall be glad to include it.

Mr. THYE. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], acting as minority leader when the calendar was last called, had been requested to object to the bill when it was reached on the calendar. The Senator from Delaware is present and I am sure he will be glad to speak now.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The statement just made is correct. It is my understanding that there is no objection to the bill.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. What number is it?

Mr. THYE. Calendar No. 1133, Senate bill 2034.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I modify my request to include that bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request for inclusion of certain bills has previously been agreed to. Without objection, the bill just referred to will be added to the list.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the first bill on the calendar.

Mr. WITHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WITHERS. I should like to address myself to House bill 3480, Calendar No. 1171. This bill was objected to by the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], when reached on the calendar previously. He has withdrawn his objection, and so far as we know there is no further objection to the bill. I should like to have that included in the list.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill referred to by the Senator from Kentucky may also be included in the list.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator repeat the number?

Mr. LUCAS. Calendar No. 1171, House bill 3480.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that bill will be added to the list.

Does the Senator from Illinois wish the bills which have heretofore been reached on the calendar to be called first, or does he wish those bills to be called after the conclusion of the call of the new bills placed on the calendar?

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to begin with Calendar 570, Senate bill 1165, and continue from that point on.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the first bill.

ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIEN SHEEPHERDERS

The bill (S. 1165) to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders, was announced as first in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Was it the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] or the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] who objected?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I objected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was in doubt whether the Senator from Minnesota objected or the Senator from Delaware. Senators should rise when they wish to make objection. It is not very dignified for Senators to remain sitting in their seats when they object.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection. I am informed that the Senator who had previously objected has withdrawn his objection. So I now withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1165) to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the words "authority of", to insert "the fourth proviso to"; and on page 2, line 10, after the word "under", to insert "the fourth proviso to", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for a period of 1 year after the effective date of this act, in any case in which the Attorney General, under the authority of the fourth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136), grants permission for the importation of a skilled sheepherder into the United States and the investigation of the application for such importation discloses that—

(1) the employment offered such skilled sheepherder is permanent, and

(2) no immigration quota number of the country of which such alien sheepherder is a national is then available,

a special immigration visa may be issued to such alien sheepherder as provided in this act: *Provided,* That such alien sheepherder is otherwise admissible into the United States for permanent residence.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General shall certify to the Secretary of State the name and address of every skilled sheepherder for which an application for importation under the fourth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 has been approved. If a quota number is not then available for such alien sheepherder, the proper consular officer may issue a special quota immigration visa to such alien sheepherder. Upon the issuance of such visa the proper quota-control officer shall deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available: *Provided,* That not more than 50 percent of any quota shall be deducted under the provisions of this act in any given fiscal year.

SEC. 3. (a) There shall not be issued more than 250 special quota immigration visas under this act.

(b) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as increasing the immigration quota of any country or of altering the requirements for admission of aliens into the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARKETING OF PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The bill (S. 2034) to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to say that an identical House bill, H. R. 5511, is on the calendar, and, without objection, the title of the House bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill, H. R. 5511, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the market-

ing of perishable agricultural commodities.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5511) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 2034 will be indefinitely postponed.

USE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES OF CERTAIN LANDS IN KENTUCKY

The bill (H. R. 3480) to authorize the Commonwealth of Kentucky to use for certain educational purposes lands granted by the United States to such Commonwealth for State park purposes exclusively, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wish to say, as the one who objected to the bill the last time it was reached on the call of the calendar, that I have made a personal investigation into this matter, and I find the facts to be these: This particular piece of property was transferred to the Federal Government for the use of the Veterans' Administration and for the building of a veterans' hospital, and for that specific purpose only. The Veterans' Administration decided not to build the hospital on this particular piece of property. Therefore, in all fairness, and in accordance with the original conveyance, this property should revert to Kentucky. Therefore it does not fall within the formula I usually apply in all such transfers, namely that the Federal Government receive something for the conveyance of the property. In this instance I think the Federal Government owes the property to the State of Kentucky in accordance with the terms of the original conveyance, and I do not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3480) to authorize the Commonwealth of Kentucky to use for certain educational purposes lands granted by the United States to such Commonwealth for State park purposes exclusively, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CITIZENSHIP FOR IMMIGRANTS HAVING LEGAL RIGHT TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE—JOINT RESOLUTION PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I suggest that the joint resolution go to the end of the calendar.

[PUBLIC LAW 554—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 254—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5511]

AN ACT

To amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930 (7 U. S. C., sec. 499a and the following), is amended as follows:

Section 3 (b) of said Act is amended to read as follows:

“Any person desiring any such license shall make application to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation prescribe the information to be contained in such application. Upon the filing of the application, and annually thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$15, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, without fiscal year limitation, to be designated as the ‘Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund’, which shall be available for all expenses necessary to the administration of this Act, the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491–497), and the Export Apple and Pear Act, approved June 10, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 581–589): *Provided*, That the financial statements prescribed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the last completed fiscal year, and as estimated for the current and ensuing fiscal years, shall be included in the budget as submitted to the Congress annually.”

SEC. 2. Section 4 (a) of said Act is amended to read as follows: “Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee the Secretary, except as provided elsewhere in this Act, shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or is automatically suspended under section 7 (d) of this Act, but said license shall automatically terminate on any anniversary date thereof unless the annual fee has been paid: *Provided*, That notice of the necessity of paying the annual fee shall be mailed at least thirty days before the anniversary date: *Provided, further*, That if the annual fee is not paid by the anniversary date the licensee may obtain a renewal of that license at any time within thirty days by paying a fee of \$20, which shall be deposited in the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund provided for by section 3 (b).”

SEC. 3. Section 15 of said Act is amended to read as follows: “The Secretary may make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint,

remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, lawbooks, books of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administration of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, from the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund provided for by section 3 (b) and any supplements to such fund, and as may be appropriated for by Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. This Act shall not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether State or Federal, dealing with the same subjects of this Act; but it is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full force and effect except insofar only as they are inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto."

SEC. 4. Add a new provision as follows:

"SEC. 19. Any unexpended balances of appropriations for the current fiscal year, and any subsequent appropriations, made to carry out the Acts referred to in section 3 (b) hereof, may be deposited in the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund."

Approved June 15, 1950.